

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ROUTING SLIP


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1	DCI				
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15	D/OLL				
16	C/PAO				
17	SA/IA				
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20	C/PS		✓		
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SUSPENSE

Date

Remarks


 Executive Secretary

2/10/84

Date

3637 (10-81)

Executive Registry

84-792



FEDERAL PREPAREDNESS CIRCULAR

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

FPC 10

TO: HEADS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

January 24, 1984

SUBJECT: Military Mobilization

1. Purpose. This Federal Preparedness Circular (FPC) defines military mobilization, provides guidance to Federal departments and agencies for support of military mobilization, and outlines their responsibilities.

2. Summary. Federal departments and agencies will prepare and evaluate comprehensive plans and programs to meet military mobilization preparedness requirements.

3. Applicability and Scope. The provisions of this FPC are applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with statutory or administrative responsibilities for support of military mobilization in the event of national security emergencies.

4. Authorities.

a. Executive Order 10480, Further Providing for the Administration of The Defense Mobilization Program, 3 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 1949-1953, Comp., p. 962, as amended.

b. Executive Order 11490, Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to Federal Departments and Agencies, 3 CFR, 1966-1970, Comp., p. 820, as amended.

c. National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 47, Emergency Mobilization Preparedness, issued July 22, 1982.

5. Background.

a. NSDD 47 sets forth principles and policies for emergency mobilization preparedness. It states that it is the policy of the United States to develop systems and plans that will ensure that sufficient manpower and materiel are available to guarantee the Nation's ability to mobilize, deploy, and sustain military operations; and that, consistent with national defense priorities, military manpower and materiel be available to assist civilian authorities when civil resources are inadequate. Implementation of these policies will increase capabilities to:

(1) Expand the size of the military forces from partial through full to total mobilization;

(2) Deploy forces to theaters of operations and sustain them in protracted conflict; and



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(3) Provide military assistance to civil authority, consistent with national defense priorities and applicable legal guidelines.

b. Executive Order 11490, Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to Federal Departments and Agencies, states in part:

"Section 102. Scope. (a) This Order is concerned with the emergency national planning and preparedness functions of the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government which complement the military readiness planning responsibilities of the Department of Defense; together, these measures provide the basic foundation for our overall national preparedness posture, and are fundamental to our ability to survive. The activities undertaken by the departments and agencies pursuant to this Order . . . shall be in accordance with guidance provided by, and subject to evaluation by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency"

c. Executive Order 10480, Further Providing for the Administration of The Defense Mobilization Program, states in part:

"Section 101.(a) The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall, on behalf of the President, coordinate all mobilization activities of the executive branch of the Government, including all such activities relating to production, procurement, manpower, stabilization and transport."

d. The Department of Defense is exempt from the provisions of FPC's and related documents that pertain to the provision of information on or evaluation of military policies, plans, programs, or states of military readiness by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

6. Definitions.

a. Military Mobilization. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing military resources. It is the process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. Types include:

(1) Selective Mobilization. The expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve component units, individual ready reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

(2) Partial Mobilization. The expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000) to mobilize Ready Reserve component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to national security.

(3) Full Mobilization. The expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve component units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to national security.

(4) Total Mobilization. The expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel, beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to national security.

b. Resource Agencies. Federal agencies which have emergency preparedness responsibility for regulating, controlling, or providing direction or incentives for specified sectors of the economy to achieve national objectives in the emergency production, distribution, and use of resources.

c. Claimant Agencies. Federal agencies which have emergency preparedness responsibilities for representing and stating to the appropriate resource agencies the essential resource needs of designated public and private sectors.

7. Support of Military Mobilization. Mobilization, deployment, and sustainment of the Armed Forces in an emergency require support from Federal departments and agencies and the private sector. As described in FPC 2, The Conceptual Framework for Emergency Mobilization Preparedness, dated October 27, 1983, each of the following should be taken into account by Federal departments and agencies as they develop comprehensive plans and programs to provide and assure support for military mobilization:

a. Type and size of the emergency;

b. Interaction with the other categories of mobilization in support of military mobilization; i.e., mobilization of industrial, economic, infrastructure, human, government, and civil resources; and

c. Time phases for the management of emergencies.

8. Responsibilities.

a. Resource Agencies. All Federal departments and agencies with emergency mobilization responsibilities assigned by Executive Order 11490 are responsible for preparing plans that will provide an effective mobilization capability based on military and civil requirements and applicable guidance from FEMA.

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(1) Each Federal department or agency is responsible for:

(a) Developing systems for the emergency application of priorities and allocations to the production, distribution, and use of resources for which they have been assigned responsibility. In particular, the Secretaries of Commerce, Education, Energy, the Interior, Labor and Transportation, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall maintain emergency priorities and allocations systems for trained and untrained human resources, materials and equipment, energy, minerals, water, and transportation services that are capable of supporting a military mobilization in a timely and effective manner.

(b) Assembling, developing, and evaluating requirements for assigned resources. Such evaluations shall take into consideration geographical distribution of requirements under emergency conditions.

(c) Assessing assigned resources in order to estimate availability from all sources under emergency situations, analyzing resource availabilities in relation to estimated requirements, and developing recommendations and programs, including those necessary for the maintenance of an adequate mobilization base.

(d) Providing data and assistance to FEMA in developing and maintaining a national resources assessment capability.

(2) The Selective Service System is responsible for preparing plans and procedures to provide from the civilian population, without notice, the military manpower the Armed Forces require during a military mobilization emergency.

b. Claimant Agencies. All Federal departments and agencies with emergency mobilization responsibilities assigned by Executive Order 11490 are responsible for providing requirements for military mobilization that will allow resource agencies to assess national capability to satisfy such requirements.

(1) Department of Defense (DOD).

(a) As part of the ongoing planning, programming, and budgeting system, DOD is responsible for developing mobilization and deployment plans and estimating requirements for support from the civil sector. DOD is responsible for establishing a system to evaluate these plans and periodically updating the requirements estimates.

(b) DOD is responsible for developing and furnishing quantitative and time-phased military requirements for selected end-items and components needed to carry out specified DOD current and mobilization procurement, construction, research and development, and production and maintenance programs. This includes requirements for civilian work-force, materials, production facilities, production equipment, petroleum, natural gas, solid fuels, electric power, food, medical care, civil transportation services including facility requirements, and other services.

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(2) Other Claimant Agencies.

(a) Similarly, as part of their ongoing planning, programming and budgetary system, all other claimant agencies are responsible for developing and furnishing quantitative and time-phased civil requirements, as necessary, for support from the resource agencies. Such claimant agencies are responsible to help develop and participate in establishing a system to update these requirements.

c. Federal Emergency Management Agency.

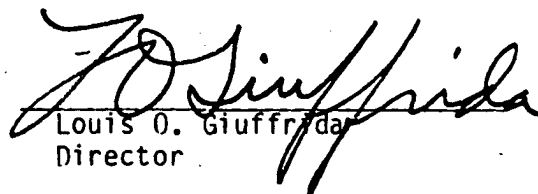
(1) In support of military mobilization, FEMA has the responsibility for developing and providing guidance to Federal departments and agencies for their development of policies, programs, and plans to meet military mobilization requirements.

(2) FEMA is responsible for coordinating the military mobilization support programs of all Federal departments and agencies. In carrying out this responsibility, FEMA is to develop a system to monitor plans and procedures to document resource availability and mobilization readiness.

9. Relationship to State and Local Levels and the Private Sector. Federal agencies will interact in their respective areas of responsibility with State and local governments and the private sector, as appropriate, to enhance mobilization preparedness.

10. Evaluation. The Director of FEMA is responsible for conducting evaluations of the emergency mobilization preparedness capability of Federal departments and agencies. Federal departments and agencies are to participate in exercises and provide the Director of FEMA, in accordance with established procedures, information concerning the capability of their emergency preparedness programs to assist in the conduct of the evaluations. Support of military mobilization will be one element of this review.

11. Distribution. This FPC will be distributed to heads of Federal departments and agencies and other interested parties.


Louis O. Giuffrida
Director

LETTER TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

[ADDRESS]

Dear [NAME]:

In the National Plan of Action, signed by the President on March 30, 1983, the Federal Emergency Management Agency is tasked with the development of a new, comprehensive series of Federal Preparedness Guidance documents to enhance the capability of Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector to respond to the full spectrum of emergencies.

Enclosed is another in our series of Federal Preparedness Circulars (FPC's). This document, FPC 10, Military Mobilization, defines military mobilization, provides policy to Federal departments and agencies for support of military mobilization, and outlines their responsibilities. A draft of the enclosed circular was forwarded to you for review and comment on November 22, 1983.

Your comments and recommendations on the draft circulars are most appreciated. They have contributed substantially to enhancing the quality of the final document. Any questions you may have on the new guidance series should be directed to Laurel Carson Shannon, Planning Officer, at 287-3990.

I look forward to continuing to work with you to achieve a more effective system of guidance materials. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Louis O. Giuffrida
Director

Enclosure

cc: Emergency Coordinators

GPO 905-005